

THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
REPORTER.

WHOLE SERIES, } PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1, 1858. { NEW SERIES,
NO. 102. } VOL. I. NO. 1.

Account of the

HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, PRIVATE LECTURES, EXAMINATIONS, ETC., IN PHILADELPHIA.

For the Session of 1858-9.

140914 acc
read. of med

THE time is near at hand when the Medical Colleges of this city will resume their annual course of instruction, thus setting in motion a vast amount and variety of machinery, all having for its object the accommodation of the hundreds of students who resort to this city from all parts of our own country and from abroad, for the purpose of pursuing their medical studies. Philadelphia has so long been the recognized medical centre of the Western world, that her schools are well patronized, and as a consequence, their faculties are composed of the most capable men in the various departments of instruction that can be found in our country, whose means of illustrating their lectures are unsurpassed on this side of the Atlantic. The size of the city and the known liberality of its citizens have also provided extensive hospital facilities, which, though their present management may not be all that we could desire in order to promote the best interests of the student—and we may say, of the schools, and the city itself—are yet scarcely equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any similar advantages in our country.

At the sacrifice of much time and labor, we have collected and arranged under their appropriate heads the advantages held out to medical students in this city. In doing this we have been actuated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the schools, and of the city of our adoption, and to place before the student at a glance the opportunities for medical study that this city offers, thus saving him much labor, besides introducing to his notice the various teachers who devote their time and attention to his advancement. In our arrangement we have sought to be absolutely impartial, as we think

Vol. I.—No. 1.

will be conceded after an examination of the following pages. Where precedence had to be given, we have given it to age. The private Lectures, Classes, etc., we have introduced as it happened, without any special order or precedence in view. The general result shows the very great importance that medical teaching has acquired in this city. We have here a formidable array of names, some of them of world-wide reputation, engaged in the business of medical teaching. A vast amount of talent and energy are expended here, which will or will not accomplish much, according to the direction in which it is expended. It will be our duty, as we shall esteem it our privilege, to use our influence to guide this talent and energy into right channels, where they may be of the utmost benefit to the student. We shall not be in haste to press our ideas on the subject of medical education, but shall use whatever influence we may have, to turn to the best account for the student, the methods of instruction as they now exist in this city. As the hope of the future of the world centres in the children of this generation, so the hope of the medical profession rests upon those who now occupy the benches of our lecture and class-rooms. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the instruction imparted to them be sound and practical.

The student, who is sincerely desirous of improving his opportunities, will study a rational economy of time and money; will attend closely to his various—and it must be admitted arduous—duties, be always found at his place in the lecture or class-room; and his aim will be to acquire a *thorough* knowledge of his profession, as distinguished from a mere desire to “pass” his examination. The eye of the Professor readily distinguishes the *student* from the *superficial reader*, and on examination-day, and through his whole life, he is well repaid for the close attention he gave to his studies.

The several Hospitals, Dispensaries and other institutions of the city, make appointments of recent graduates each spring and

fall, thus presenting facilities for sound Hospital instruction unsurpassed in the country.

Medical Colleges, &c.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LOCATION—*Ninth Street, above Chestnut.*

This is the oldest medical school in this country. The date of the appointment of the first medical professor was May 3, 1765. The idea of establishing a medical school in this city seems to have originated with Drs. Wm. Shippen and John Morgan. The latter gentleman was appointed, as above, "Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic," and on the 23d of September following, Dr. Shippen received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. In 1768 Drs. ADAM KUHN and THOMAS BOND were added to the faculty, and on the 21st of June of that year the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred on ten young men, being the first medical honors conferred in America. In 1769 Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH was added to the faculty. This may be said to have completed the organization of this school. It is not our purpose to follow its history any further.

The regular Lectures for the session of 1858-9 will commence on Monday, October 11th, and continue, without intermission, until the middle of March ensuing.

Abstract of Regulations for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Candidates are required:

To have attained the age of twenty-one; to be of good moral character; to have applied themselves to the study of Medicine for three years, and been during that time the private pupil, for two years, at least, of a respectable practitioner of Medicine.

To have attended two complete courses of the following Lectures, one of which must be in this Institution:

Theory and Practice of Medicine; Anatomy; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Chemistry; Surgery; Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children; Institutes of Medicine.

To have attended one course of Clinical Instruction in the Pennsylvania Hospital, or some other Institution approved of by the Faculty of Medicine.

To give evidence to the Dean that the above rules have been complied with.

To deliver to the Dean a Thesis, composed by himself, on some Medical subject, which is referred to one of the Professors, who shall examine the candidate upon it, and report to the Medical Faculty.

When a candidate is rejected, his essay will be retained by the faculty.

The essay must be in the candidate's own handwriting, and must be written uniformly on letter-paper of the same size, the alternate pages being left blank.

Bad spelling in a thesis, or evidences of want of a literary culture, will preclude a candidate from examination for a degree.

A thesis may be published by a candidate if he desire it, with the permission of the Professor by whom he was examined thereon; but no alteration shall be made in such thesis without the consent of said Professor.

Candidates who have not been successful upon a first examination, will be permitted to have a second, when all the classes have been disposed of. This examination will be conducted in full meeting of the Professors.

Candidates shall pay the fees of graduation at the time of examination.

The Degree will not be conferred upon a candidate who absents himself from the Public Commencement, except by special permission of the Medical Faculty.

EXPENSES.

Fees for the Course of Lectures - \$105
Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) - 5
Graduating Fee, - 30

The Wistar and Horner Museum contains an extensive Anatomical and Pathological collection, which is open to the students free of cost.

Apply to R. E. ROGERS, M.D., Dean, at the University.

ANATOMICAL ROOMS.

JOSEPH LEIDY, M.D., Professor.

WM. HUNT, M.D., Demonstrator.

Assistants.

JAS. DARRACH, M.D. | H. D. SCHMIDT, M.D.

The ticket admits to the Dissecting-room, and to a course on Regional Anatomy and Recapitulatory Lectures. Dr. SCHMIDT gives instruction in Microscopy.

Fee \$10.00.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.**LOCATION**—*Tenth Street, below Chestnut.*

Established in 1825, by the exertions of Dr. George McClellan, in connection with the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa., which arrangement continued until 1838, when a separate charter was obtained, and the connection ceased.—The first building was the Old Tivoli Theatre, in Prune Street, below Sixth, now a mineral-water establishment, where it remained till 1828, when the class becoming larger, it was removed to the present location, and the present building was erected. The faculty has been changed several times, but the present professors, with the exception of those recently appointed, have held their posts since 1840. Death has broken their ranks in one instance, while two others of the faculty have resigned from ill health.

The regular course of lectures for the Session of 1888-9 will commence October 11th, and continue till March 1st ensuing.

Regulations for the Degree.

Candidates are required:—

To be of good moral character, and at least twenty-one years of age; to have attended two full courses of lectures in some respectable Medical School, one of which shall have been in this College, and must exhibit their tickets, or other adequate evidence thereof, to the Dean of the Faculty; to have studied medicine for not less than three years, and have attended at least one course of clinical instruction in an Institution approved by the Faculty.

To present to the Dean of the Faculty a thesis, of his own composition, correctly written, and in his own handwriting, on some medical subject; and exhibit to the Faculty, at his examination, satisfactory evidence of his professional attainments. If, after examination for a degree, the candidate, on ballot, shall be found to have received three negative votes, he shall be entitled to a fresh examination. Should he decline this, he may withdraw his thesis, and not be considered as rejected.

The degree will not be conferred upon any candidate who absents himself from the public Commencement, except by special permission of the Faculty.

EXPENSES.

Fees for the course of Lectures, \$105
 Matriculating fee, (paid once only), 5
 Graduating fee, 80

There is a fine collection of anatomical and pathological specimens in the Museum.

Apply to R. DUNGLISON, M.D., 1116 Girard St., or at the College.

ANATOMICAL ROOMS.

JOS. PANCOAST, M.D., Professor.

E. WALLACE, M.D., Demonstrator.

The ticket admits to the Dissecting-rooms, and also to a course of Recapitulatory Lectures.

FEE, \$10.00

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.**LOCATION**—*Ninth Street, below Locust.*

This Institution was founded in 1839, and authorized to confer degrees in 1840. The regular course of Lectures for the session of 1888-9 will commence on Monday, October 11th, and continue, without intermission, until the 1st of March ensuing.

Requisites for Graduation.

Candidates are required:—

To have attained the age of twenty-one years; to be of good moral character; to have applied themselves to the study of medicine for three years, (courses of lectures included,) and to have been during that time the pupil, for at least two years, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

To have attended two complete courses of lectures on all the branches, one of which must have been in this Institution.

To have attended at least one course of Clinical Instruction in some Institution approved by the Faculty, and one course of Practical Anatomy.

To present to the Registrar a thesis composed by himself, on some medical subject, in the English, Latin, German or French language. It must be in the candidate's own handwriting, and written correctly, uniformly, and distinctly. The Faculty, regarding this essay as evidence of the preliminary education of the candidate, will rigidly scrutinize it in regard to his attainments.

To pay his Graduation Fee at or before the time of his examination, which, if the candidate is unsuccessful, is returned, but the thesis is retained.

The degree will not be conferred on any candidate who absents himself from the pub-

lie Commencement, without the permission of the Faculty.

EXPENSES.

Matriculation Fee, (paid once only,) - \$5
Graduation Fee, - - - - - 30
Fee for each Ticket, - - - - - 15

Apply to F. G. SMITH, M.D., Registrar,
1504 Walnut St., or at the College.

ANATOMICAL ROOMS.

J. H. B. McCLELLAN, M.D., Professor.

J. F. BELL, M.D., Demonstrator.

The rooms are open during the day, and until 10 o'clock in the evening, from the latter part of September to the 1st of May.

FEE, \$10.00.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

LOCATION—*Fifth Street, below Walnut.*

This College commences its twenty-third session this fall. It was reorganized with the present faculty in 1854.

The regular course of lectures for the session of 1858-9 will begin on Monday, October 11th, and continue till March ensuing.

Requirements for Graduation.

Candidates are required:—

To be of good and approved moral character; to have studied medicine for the period of three years in the office of a respectable practitioner; to have attended two or more full courses of lectures on Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Institutes, one of which shall have been in this Institution, and the other in some Medical School recognized by it; to have attended at least one course of Practical Anatomy, and one course of Hospital Practice, or its equivalent.

To submit to the Faculty a satisfactory thesis on some medical subject, selected by himself, and written in his own hand, on thesis paper, in English, Spanish, French, German or Latin; and that he shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Faculty.

Premature examinations will not be granted, except under circumstances of extraordinary urgency and imperativeness, and only to unusually advanced students.

A copy of the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association is presented to each Graduate, at the Commencement, with his Diploma.

EXPENSES.

Matriculation Fee, (paid once only,) - \$5
A Full Winter Course, - - - - - 100
A Perpetual Ticket, - - - - - 150

Graduation Fee, (to be deposited with the thesis,) - - - - - \$30

The College possesses an extensive Anatomical and Pathological Museum, besides an abundance of preparations for demonstrating each course of lectures. A commodious and well-lighted and warmed Reading-room is provided for the use of the students. Each second-course student, or holder of a perpetual ticket, is provided with a free ticket to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Apply to B. H. RAND, M.D., Dean, 130
South Ninth St., or at the College.

ANATOMICAL ROOMS.

W. H. GORRECHT, M.D., Professor.

W. BRADLEY, M.D., Demonstrator.

Material for the pursuit of Practical Anatomy provided, free of charge.

FEE, \$10.00.

SUMMER SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE.

This course begins early in April, and continues about three months; three lectures being given each day on important branches which are necessarily excluded from the Winter Course for want of time. These lectures are upon the following subjects:—The Application of the Microscope to Physiology, Pathology and Diagnosis; Practical Pharmacy; Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Genito-Urinary Organs; Infants and their Diseases; General Pathology, Semiology and Therapeutics; Physical Diagnosis; General and Organic Chemistry; Topographical Anatomy, and Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. Graduates of this College—those who hold the Perpetual Ticket, and those who have paid for two full courses—will be admitted to this course without charge. (It is optional with the student whether he takes the Supplementary Course.)

EXPENSES.

For the whole course, - - - - - \$35

Single ticket upon either branch, - - - 7

Apply as above.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

LOCATION—*Zane St., between Seventh and Eighth, and Arch and Market.*

The 38th course of Lectures in this College begins on the 1st of October. The lectures are given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week through the winter, at 7 and at 8 o'clock. The branches taught are *General Chemistry, Practical Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.*

Candidates for graduation are required :—

To attend two full courses of lectures in a respectable College of Pharmacy, the last of which shall be in this institution.

To be of good moral character.

To have arrived at the age of twenty-one years.

To have served an apprenticeship of four years at the Drug and Apothecary business.

To present an original dissertation on a subject connected with one of the branches taught.

And to pass an examination before the Faculty and Committee of the College.

FEEES.

For each course of Lectures, \$8

Matriculation Fee, (paid but once,) 2

Graduating Fee, 5

Apply to ALFRED B. TAYLOR, Secretary,
S.E. Corner of Ninth and Walnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

LOCATION—No. 528 Arch Street.

The lectures commence on Monday, the 1st of November, but the Dispensary and Laboratory will be open from the 1st of October. Clinical lectures are delivered, and operations performed, every Saturday afternoon. Fifteen lectures are delivered each week, on the various branches taught in the school.

There are five professorships, viz. : of Dental Physiology and Operative Dentistry; of Chemistry and Metallurgy; of the Principles of Dental Surgery and Therapeutics; of Anatomy and Physiology; and of Mechanical Dentistry; also, a Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, and one of Mechanical Dentistry.

Candidates for graduation are required :—

To be twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character.

To have studied under a private preceptor at least two years, including his course of instruction at the College.

To have attended two full courses of lectures, the first in any respectable Dental or Medical College, and the last in this institution. (Five years of practice, inclusive of the term of pupilage, will also be considered equivalent to the first course of lectures.)

To prepare and defend a thesis upon some subject connected with the theory or practice of dentistry.

To treat thoroughly some patient requiring all the usual dental operations, and bring

such patient before the Professor of Operative Dentistry. He must also take up at least one artificial case, and after it is completed, bring his patient before the Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.

To prepare a specimen case to be deposited in the college collection.

To perform the operations and the work in the artificial cases at the College building.

To undergo an examination by the Faculty, when, if found qualified, he shall receive the Degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

FEEES.

For the course, (Demonstrator's ticket included,) \$100

Matriculation, (paid but once,) 5

Diploma Fee, 30

Apply to DR. T. L. BUCKINGHAM, Dean,
243 N. Ninth Street.

THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

LOCATION—Market Street, and West Penn Square.

This Institution comprises a Preparatory Department and five Technical Schools, viz. : of Civil Engineering; of Mechanical Engineering; of Mines; of Chemistry and an Agricultural School.

This institution affords those who desire it an excellent opportunity of pursuing a course of study in the higher departments of practical technics. Students are admitted to partial courses without examination.

The following are the professorships : Applied Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Mechanics; Geology and Mine Engineering; Mineralogy, Industrial, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry; Mechanical, Topographical and Architectural Drawing; Modern Languages and Literature; and a Lecturer on Industrial Jurisprudence.

Apply to ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M.D., at the College.

Practical Anatomy.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF ANATOMY.

LOCATION—College Avenue.

Entrance on Tenth Street, above Chestnut.

The Winter Term begins on the 1st of September, and continues till the 1st of March. The Anatomical Rooms are open for the pursuit of Practical Anatomy from 8, A.M., until 10, P.M.

There are five Lectures given every week,

four being devoted to Special, and one to Surgical, Anatomy. The lectures are given in the evening, at an hour that will not interfere with the exercises in the different institutions.

The Medical Colleges make it optional with the student where he takes his Dissecting-ticket. The opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy are equal to those in any of the colleges. There is a complete Anatomical Museum for purposes of demonstration.

Lecturer—D. H. Agnew, M.D.

Demonstrators—Drs. S. W. Gross, C. P. Tuttle, and M. J. Asch.

FEE, \$10.00.

A course of examinations is given on all the branches of medicine, commencing about the 1st of January, and continuing to the close of the college examinations for the Degree.

Apply to DR. AGNEW, No. 16 North Eleventh Street, or at the Rooms.

COLLEGE AVENUE ANATOMICAL SCHOOL.

LOCATION—College Avenue.

Entrance on Tenth Street, above Chestnut.

The Winter term begins on the 1st of September, and continues till the 1st of March. The Anatomical Rooms are open for the pursuit of Practical Anatomy every day from 8, A.M., until 10, P.M.

There are five Lectures given every week, four of which will be devoted to General Anatomy, and one to Surgical Anatomy. The lectures are given in the evening, at an hour that will not interfere with the exercises in the different Institutions.

The Medical Colleges make it optional with the student where he takes his Dissecting-ticket. The opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy are equal to those in any of the Colleges. There is a complete Anatomical Museum for purposes of demonstration.

Lecturer—W. S. Forbes, M.D.

Demonstrator—W. D. Hoyt, M.D.

FEE, \$10.00.

These rooms are also open during the spring and summer months, to gentlemen wishing to prosecute Practical Anatomy and Operative Surgery.

Apply to DR. FORBES, at the rooms.

Hospitals.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

LOCATION—The Square, bounded by 8th & 9th and Spruce & Walnut Sts.

This institution was founded in 1751 by Dr. BOND and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. It was first located on Market St., west of Fifth, south side; but removed to its present location in 1754. The present building was erected in 1756. It has a front of 281 feet, and is surrounded by spacious gardens, and shaded by lofty trees, the square on which it stands containing four and a quarter acres of ground. It has accommodations for patients. During the year 1857 there were 1075 surgical and 747 medical cases admitted.

Physicians.	Term of Service.	Surgeons.
GEO. B. WOOD, M.D.	Nov. 1 to Feb. 1	G. W. NORRIS, M.D.
W. PEPPER, M.D.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1	Feb. 1 to May 1
W. W. GERHARD, M.D.	Jan. 1 to April 1	May 1 to Aug. 1
J. J. LEVICK, M.D.	April 1 to July 1	Aug. 1 to Nov. 1
	July 1 to Oct. 1	Nov. 1 to Feb. 1

Resident Physicians.	Apothecary—JOHN CONRAD, M.D.
T. G. MORTON, M.D., A. H. SMITH, M.D., J. H. HUTCHINSON, M.D.	Clerk and Librarian—DAVID T. LEWIS.

Times of Attendance of Medical Officers.

The Physicians give Clinical Lectures in the lecture-room of the Hospital at 10 o'clock, A.M., on each Wednesday and Saturday of their term of service, and the Surgeons give Clinical lectures on Surgery at 11 o'clock on the same days, during their term of service.

During the Summer months, besides the bi-weekly clinics, daily visits are made with a limited number of pupils to the surgical and medical wards respectively, by Drs. NEILL, GERHARD, and LEVICK, an additional opportunity being thus afforded the student to familiarize himself with the diagnosis and treatment of disease. The Hospital has a Lying-in Department.

This Hospital possesses much the largest medical library in this country, the collection amounting to over 10,000 volumes. It was founded, and is supported, by the fees derived from students' tickets.

EXPENSES.

A fee of \$10 entitles the student to the privileges of the Hospital for a year, including the use of the Library, under certain restrictions.

Apply at the Hospital, or to the Deans of the several Colleges.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This is a branch of the Pennsylvania Hospital, a section of that building having been appropriated to the use of the Insane till 1841, when the insane patients were removed to the new structure, two miles west of the river Schuylkill. Extensive additions have recently been made to the buildings. On the 24th of April last, there were 235 patients in this department of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Physician—THOS. S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D.

Assistant Physician—EDWARD A. SMITH, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL, BLOCKLEY.

LOCATION—West Side of the Schuylkill River, about half a mile below Market St.

This is one of the most extensive institutions of the kind in the United States, having large buildings for the accommodation of the sick and insane.

It is divided into male and female wards; the former being again divided into surgical, medical, venereal, and clinical. The latter into the same, with the addition of obstetrical, nursery, and asylum for children. Here may be seen every variety of malady to which the human frame is liable. During the winter and the lecture season, students are admitted to the public clinics by the payment of \$10, which entitles the holder to visit it for one year. It is easily reached by means of the Market Street Passenger Railway.

This institution is managed by the Guardians of the Poor, elected each year by the people, and the whole support is derived from the poor-tax of the city. The Medical Board consists of a Resident Physician-in-chief, who lives in the building and superintends the general management, with eight Assistants, who hold their office for two years.

Resident Physician—R. K. SMITH, M.D.

Assistants—There are eight Assistant Physicians.

WILLS' HOSPITAL

FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND LIMBS.

LOCATION—Race St., between 18th & 19th, opposite Logan Square.

Founded by the late JAMES WILLS, and opened for occupation March 1st, 1834. Devoted to the treatment of curable diseases of the eyes, and of such curable diseases of

the limbs as involve lameness. From 1500 to 2000 patients are treated in the course of the year, and there is an average of from 30 to 50 inmates. **Clinical days**—Mondays and Fridays.

Physicians—*Terms of Service*—**Surgeons**—J. J. Levick, M.D., Jan. Feb., March, E. Hartshorne, M.D., J. J. Reese, M.D., April, May, June, S. Lattell, M.D., S. L. Hollingsworth, M.D., July, Aug., Sept. Wm. Hunt, M.D., J. L. Tyson, M.D., October, Nov., Dec., A. Hewson, M.D.

EDWARD LIVEZEY, M.D., Resident Physician.

CITY HOSPITAL.

LOCATION—Coates St., between 19th & 20th.

Established by an Act of the Legislature in 1810, as a Small-pox Hospital, and used chiefly for small pox, ship fever and cholera patients. It occupies with its grounds, an entire square. There are accommodations for 150 beds, and a few cases of contagious or pestilential disease are generally to be found in the hospital, while, during epidemics, a large number of cases are received and treated. Steps have recently been taken by the City Councils to remove this hospital to a more eligible location, about two miles due north of its present site.

Physician—L. W. BUNTING, M.D., No. 1609 Filbert Street.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

LOCATION—Girard Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

This Institution, which is under the immediate supervision of ladies of the religious order of St. Joseph, was founded in 1849, in great measure through the influence of the late Dr. W. E. HORNER. He bequeathed to the hospital his medical library and his collection of surgical instruments. By the terms of its charter, the benefits and advantages of the hospital are "extended to the sick, without reference to creed, country or color." Through the influence of Dr. HORNER, we believe, it is also provided that the Medical staff shall not be of a sectarian character. The hospital has accommodations for 100 patients.

Physicians—*Term of Service*—**Surgeons**—S. W. Mitchell, M.D., Jan. 1 to May 1, F. H. B. McClellan, M.D., A. B. Keller, M.D., May 1 to Sept. 1, W. B. Fargo, M.D., W. V. Keating, M.D., Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, Henry B. Smith, M.D., **Pathologist**—Joseph Ledy, M.D., **Resident Physicians**—Dr. Darby and Dr. King.

Apply at the Hospital or to any of the Surgeons or Physicians.

EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.

LOCATION—*Corner of Huntingdon and Front Streets.*

Founded by members of the Episcopal Church, but open to the sick of every country, creed or color. Opened for the reception of patients in December, 1853. Has accommodations for 30 patients. The number of patients treated in the wards during 1857 was 338, the average daily number having been 30. In addition to these, 2136 out-patients were treated.

Physicians. *Terms of Service.* **Surgeons.**
J. C. Morris, M.D., Jan., Feb., March. Wm. Hunt, M.D.
J. B. Biddle, M.D., April, May, June. H. E. Drayton, M.D.
J. Da Costa, M.D., July, Aug., Sept. R. S. Kenderdine, M.D.
Wm. Mayhury, M.D., Oct., Nov., Dec. R. P. Thomas, M.D.
Accoucheurs.

H. J. Willbank, M.D., January 1, to July 1.
A. E. Stocker, M.D., July 1, to January 1.

House Residents—Drs. Henry S. Schell and Samuel C. Sharpe.

There is a corps of ten assistant physicians and surgeons.

Apply to Rev. J. A. CHILDS, 524 Walnut Street.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

LOCATION—*Blight Street, between Juniper and Broad and Pine and Lombard Sts.*

Physicians.
R. A. F. PENROSE, M.D., 1133 Spruce St.
T. HEWSON BACHE, M.D., S. E. Corner of Juniper and Spruce Streets.

This institution has been in operation about five years, and has a Resident Physician and nurses for the proper care of children. We have failed to learn any thing further in regard to it.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

LOCATION—*At the University.*

Established by the Professors chiefly for the benefit of the students of the University, to whom its privileges are free. Clinics are held by the Professors on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 12 M. to 2 P.M. There is also a daily clinic at the Dispensary.

During the past year, 4500 cases were brought before the class. A limited number of beds are provided.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

LOCATION—*At the Jefferson Medical College.*

Established by the Professors chiefly for the benefit of the students of Jefferson Col-

lege, to whom its privileges are free. Clinics are held by the Professors on every Wednesday and Saturday, from 12 M. to 2 P.M. There is also a daily clinic at the Dispensary.

During the past year, 1600 cases were brought before the class. A limited number of beds are provided.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

LOCATION—*Adjoining the Pennsylvania Medical College.*

This Hospital and Dispensary have been established for the special benefit of the students of the College, to whom its privileges are free. Clinics are held by the Professors on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 12 M. to 2 P.M. A limited number of beds are provided. There is also a daily clinic.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

LOCATION—*At the Philadelphia College of Medicine.*

Established for the special benefit of the students of the College, to whom its privileges are free. Clinical instruction is given on Wednesdays and Saturdays by the Professors, from 12 M. to 2 P.M., and there is an Obstetrical clinic on Mondays, under the care of the Professor of Obstetrics, at which students will be made practically acquainted with the diseases peculiar to women, the use of the speculum, &c.

LAZARETTO HOSPITAL AND QUARANTINE STATION.

This is situated on Tinicum Island, about twelve miles below the city, and has a resident physician, whose duties are similar to those of Quarantine Physicians generally.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This Institution is under the care of the Society of Friends, and is located near Frankford. It was one of the first establishments of the kind in the United States.

Physician and Superintendent,
J. H. WORTHINGTON, M.D.

PRESTON RETREAT.

LOCATION—*In the northwestern part of the city.*

This was established by the late Dr. JONAS PRESTON, as a Lying-in-Hospital, but the commercial disasters of 1827 destroyed the greater part of the fund set apart for its en-

dowment, has delayed the execution of the design of the founder. The building is now occupied by *The Foster Home Association*.

We are informed that there is a fund in existence, independent of the above, for the purpose of establishing a

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

and efforts are being made to unite it with the above Institution, which it is hoped will soon be applied, as such an establishment is needed.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

LOCATION—*Buttonwood St., below Broad.*

This Institution, which was opened for the reception of patients in 1857, is temporarily located as above. Its original plan embraces a wide range of usefulness, but as the enterprise is in its infancy, the intentions of the originators of the enterprise are not yet fully carried out. There is an Obstetric department, also a Dispensary connected with the Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President, A. C. HART, M.D.

James Bryan, M.D., A. W. Griffiths, M.D.

H. St. Clair Ash, M.D., W. P. Vasey, M.D.

B. Price, M.D., W. E. Weatherly, M.D.

Secretary, S. Updegrove, M.D.

Treasurer, Z. Ring Jones, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN CHARITY.

LOCATION—*931 Race Street.*

Physicians:

E. WILSON, M.D., J. M. CORSE, M.D.,

1339 Arch Street. 150 N. Tenth St.

Four practical courses in Obstetrics are given each year, by the attending physicians, as follows:

Course beginning on the 14th of February.

" " " 6th of May.

Dr. Wilson, Lecturer, Dr. Corse, Clinical Instruction.

Course beginning on the 5th of September.

" " " 24th of November.

Dr. Corse, Lecturer, Dr. Wilson, Clinical Instruction.

Each course continues about eleven weeks, and includes fifty lessons on the great principles of Obstetric Science, and the practical details of the art, and these, when the pupil is prepared by manipulations on the manikin, are verified by opportunities of observing cases.

The members of each class have in rotation the patients of the PHILADELPHIA DIS-

PENARY, PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN CHARITY and PHILADELPHIA NURSE SOCIETY, assigned them for their care and attendance, with the aid of the Assistants, if necessary, and under the supervision of the Principals.

In addition to the Obstetric course, a Clinic will be held every Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A.M., for the treatment of DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Fee for the Obstetric Course, \$15

Fee for Clinical Course, 10

Apply at the Nurses' Home, 931 Race St., or to either of the Physicians, as above.

HOME FOR INVALIDS WITH DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

LOCATION—*St. W. Corner of Chestnut and Park Sts., W. Philadelphia.*

This Institution has been established mainly by the liberality of our townsman, SAMUEL S. WHITE, Esq. Its object is to afford to those afflicted with Diseases of the Chest, such hygienic and medicinal treatment as they cannot obtain at their private residences. The locality is an elevated and healthful one in West Philadelphia, and is easy of access from the business part of the city. The establishment is well provided with all the modern conveniences, and the rooms are large, cheerful and airy.

It is intended to establish an Eleemosynary Department for the worthy poor, as soon as a sufficient capital is obtained.

GEORGE J. ZEIGLER, M.D., is the attending and Professor SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D., the consulting Physician.

Apply to Dr. Zeigler, Chestnut St. above Fifteenth.

WESTERN CLINICAL INFIRMARY.

LOCATION—*Christian St., above Fifteenth.*

This Institution was chartered in 1854, and now contains 100 beds. It has a board of ten physicians, each of whom devotes himself to a special branch of Medicine and Surgery. Clinics are held on each day, at specified hours. Accidents are admitted if brought immediately after to the Infirmary; curable and insurable cases, which are able to pay their board; such poor as may be deemed worthy objects of charity. Since its organization to the present time, 9019 patients have been treated here, over 2000 of which belong to the last year.

The Institution is supported by subscriptions and donations. Two Resident Physi-

cians are always present to attend to cases and applications.

F. E. BOND, M.D., and THOS. P. HOLLOWAY, M.D., *Resident Physicians.*

Dispensaries.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.

LOCATION—Fifth Street, below Chestnut.

Excellent opportunities are afforded at this Dispensary for the observation and study of disease and minor surgery. It is the oldest Dispensary in Philadelphia, having been instituted April 12th, 1786. During the year 1857, 8,072 patients were treated, and there were 435 in the obstetric department. There were 26,000 prescriptions compounded.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons—Drs. Wm. Darrach, H. L. Hodge, G. W. Norris, and W. W. Gerhard.

Obstetric Physicians—Drs. E. Wilson, J. M. Corse.

Resident Physician and Apothecary—Dr. George Martin.

Apply at the Dispensary.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

LOCATION—No. 106 Spring Garden St.

Instituted October 1st, 1816. This Dispensary affords an excellent opportunity for the study of pharmacy and minor surgery.

During the year ending December 31st, 1857, 6,973 patients were admitted to the care of the Dispensary, and 12,600 prescriptions compounded; and in the Lying-in Department 41 patients were attended.

Consulting Surgeons—Drs. P. B. Goddard, T. D. Mutter, D. Gilbert and R. P. Thomas.

Consulting Physicians—Drs. S. Jackson, C. Noble, J. Remington, M. M. Lewis, J. R. Bryan and W. Maybury.

Consulting Physicians to the Lying-in Department—Drs. H. L. Hodge, B. S. Janney, C. D. Meigs, T. H. Yardley and J. Rhein.

There are eight attending Physicians and Surgeons throughout the District.

Apply at the Dispensary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

LOCATION—Catharine St., above Seventh.

This was formerly the Moyamensing Dispensary, but was shortly merged with the

Moyamensing House of Industry, and has rendered much service to the poor.

A large number of cases have been attended, both at its daily clinics and by its attending physicians. That portion of Philadelphia below South Street comprises its limits, which is divided into four districts, each attended by a Physician. Applications for attendance are made at the Dispensary, to the Resident Apothecary, who directs them to the proper attendant. During the last year, — cases have been attended.

Special Lectures.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

Mr. Edward Parrish, Pharmacist, gives a course of Lectures on Practical Pharmacy at his Laboratory and Rooms, Southwest corner of Eighth and Arch Streets.

The regular course begins in October.

The lectures are given on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, A.M.

— We cannot too highly recommend such a course as the above. It is of the utmost importance that the student familiarize himself with the properties of drugs, their mode of preparation, and the manner of dispensing them.

Apply to Mr. PARRISH, at his Laboratory.

PRACTICAL COURSE ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HEART.

ROOMS, in College Avenue.

Lecturer, J. DaCosta, M.D., No. 219 South Eleventh Street.

All physical signs are experimentally demonstrated. Patients are introduced, lessons diagnosticated and explained, and, as the course advances, the members of the class will be required to diagnosticate for themselves. The clinical meetings are held twice a week.

There are three courses given annually—one commencing early in April; one the last week in August, and one in November.

This course is not connected with any of the schools.

FEE, \$30.

OPERATIVE SURGERY.

ROOMS on College Avenue, Entrance on Tenth Street.

Lecturer, JOHN H. BRINTON, M.D., No. 1423 Spruce Street.

The Lectures commence on Wednesday, October 20th. The course is fully illustrated by the recent subject by dried and wet preparations, by wax models, casts and drawings. The Lectures will extend over a period of four months, and will comprise a full series of demonstrations in Operative Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, the Treatment of Fractures and Bandaging. Demonstrations adapted especially to the wants of gentlemen who may become candidates for admission into the Army or Navy.

Three private courses are given annually, commencing January 1st, March 10th, and September 10th, each course continuing about eight weeks. Classes limited to ten.

Instruments and material furnished.

FEE, \$30.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF THE EYE AND EAR.

ROOMS in College Avenue.

Lecturer, L. TURNBULL, M.D., No. 1208 Spruce Street.

Preliminary Lectures in September on the use and application of the Ophthalmoscope, Otoscope, &c.

Lectures delivered from October to March, and illustrated by cases, drawings and preparations. Advanced members of the class are furnished with Acute and Chronic cases from the Eye and Ear department of the Western Clinical Infirmary, and the private practice of the Lecturer, under his supervision. A public clinique is also held twice a week, at the Infirmary, being the only clinique in Philadelphia for diseases of the Ear.

FEE, \$15.

PRACTICAL COURSE ON OBSTETRICS.

ROOMS—Opposite Jefferson College.

Lecturer, ELY MCCLELLAN, M.D., No. 1110 Girard Street.

The object of this course is to furnish students and graduates an opportunity to obtain a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch of medicine. Lectures are delivered from October to March, illustrated by the manikin, diagrams, preparations, &c. Each

member of the class is furnished with cases to attend, under the supervision of the Lecturer.

FEE, \$15.

PRACTICAL OBSTETRICS.

ROOMS, in College Avenue.

Lecturer, R. A. F. PENROSE, M.D., No. 1133 Spruce Street.

The object of the course is to furnish to advanced students and graduates an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with this branch of medicine. Lectures are given upon the Mechanism of Labor, combined with Practical instructions upon the Manikin and subject, of the most minute character. Patients are furnished to such members of the class as are sufficiently advanced to take charge of them.

FEE, \$15.

This course is not connected with any of the schools.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION ON OBSTETRICS.

ROOMS, in College Avenue.

Lecturer, WM. B. ATKINSON, M.D., No. 215 Spruce Street.

This course is intended to afford advanced students and graduates an opportunity to obtain a practical and thorough knowledge of this branch of medicine. Lectures are delivered from October to March, illustrated by diagrams, the manikin, preparations, &c. Each member of the class is furnished with cases to attend, under the direction of the Lecturer.

FEE, \$15.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

Lecturer, J. J. WOODWARD, M.D., N.W. Corner of Tenth and Vine Streets.

ROOMS, N.W. Cor. of Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

The object of the course is to afford students and graduates an opportunity to become acquainted with the Microscopical Anatomy of Disease and the various Morbid appearances as presented to the naked eye. The Lectures begin on Tuesday, October 12th, and will treat of Blood Diseases; Degenerations; Hyperemia and Anemia; Hypertrophy and Atrophy; Inflammation; Pathological New Formations, including the various Tumors, Tubercle, Cancer, &c.; Anomalies of Secretion, including demon-

strations of the various Urinary Deposits, Monstrosities, &c.; the whole being fully illustrated by recent and wet preparations, and studied by aid of microscopes. The Lectures will be delivered on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, from 8½ to 9½ o'clock.

FEE, \$10.

A course of Lectures will also be given to *Physicians only* (the class being limited to twelve), devoted especially to *Pathological Histology*, and to the clinical use of the microscope. These Lectures will be delivered on Saturday evenings at Dr. Woodward's residence, from 8 to 9 o'clock, and continue weekly until the full course of thirty lectures is completed. The first lecture will be delivered on Saturday evening, October 2d.

FEE, \$10.

OPERATIVE SURGERY AND BANDAGING.
ROOMS—N. W. cor. Ninth and Chestnut Sts.

Lecturer, C. S. BISHOP, M.D., No. 334 North Tenth Street.

The Lectures commence on the 27th of September, and continue till the 1st of March. The course embraces the entire treatment of Fractures, Luxations, &c., with the application by each student of the proper bandages and splints. The order of the course coincides with that of the Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, who, during the early part of the course, delivers a lecture every Monday evening.

The room is open every evening (except Saturday) from 7 till 10 o'clock. After the 5th of January, surgical operations are performed on the cadaver by each member of the class.

FEE, \$10. (Without operations, \$5.)

INSTRUCTION IN DENTAL SURGERY.

ROOMS—College Avenue.

Lecturer, Dr. JAS. E. GARRETTSON, No. 42 North Sixteenth Street.

This course has for its object the instruction of students in *Dental Surgery and Diseases of the Mouth*. The Lectures will be fully illustrated by diagrams, preparations, &c.

FEE, \$10.

OFFICE INSTRUCTION, EXAMINA-

TIONS, &c.

ROOMS, on Grape Street, opposite the University.

J. J. LEVICK, M.D., 1109 Arch Street.

W. HUNT, M.D., 431 Arch Street.

R. A. F. PENROSE, M.D., 1133 Spruce Street.

Students are received for the whole, or a part of their course of studies. During the winter, examinations are held daily on all the branches taught in the University, commencing in the first week of the course. Students have access to the rooms at all times, which are furnished with a cabinet of *Materia Medica*, *Chemicals*, *Anatomical*, *Surgical* and *Obstetrical* preparations, &c.

Daily Summer Examinations are also held (with the usual July vacation) on the various branches taught in the University.

Dr. LEVICK, Materia Medica and Practice of Medicine.

Dr. HUNT, Anatomy, Surgery and Institutes of Medicine.

Dr. PENROSE, Chemistry and Obstetrics.
FEE, (for Winter Examinations,) \$30.

OFFICE INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATIONS.

J. F. PACKARD, M.D., 10 Spruce Street.

J. C. MORRIS, M.D., Spruce Street.

Examinations are given daily on all the branches taught in the University of Pennsylvania, commencing October —, and are fully illustrated with models, specimens, drawings, &c.

FEE.

3 years, \$250

100

6 months, 50

OFFICE INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATIONS.

ROOMS, at the Pennsylvania Medical

College.

J. F. BELL, M.D., 917 Lombard Street.

E. A. PAGE, M.D., Walnut Street, above Broad.

Examinations are given daily on all the branches taught in the Pennsylvania Medical College, commencing October —, and are fully illustrated by drawings, models, specimens, &c.

FEE.

3 years, \$250

100

6 months, 50

Yearly students are presented with a Hospital Ticket.

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

ROOMS, in George Street, below Tenth,

North Side.

R. L. MADISON, M.D.; F. E. LUCKETT,

M.D., 1516 Chestnut Street.

Students are received for a part or the whole of their course of studies. Examinations are held daily on all branches taught in the Jefferson Medical College, commencing on the 22d of October. At the close of the session a review of the entire course is given. The examinations are amply illustrated by wet and dry preparations, and a cabinet of materia medica, chemistry, &c.

FEE, \$30.

In connection with the above, Dr. Madison gives a course on *Operative Surgery*, by which students are taught bandaging, &c., and practiced in the various operations.

FEE, \$15.

Dr. Luckett also gives a course on *Medical Chemistry*, in its relations to Toxicology, Physiology, &c., which is fully illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

FEE, \$10.

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

ROOMS, 116 N. Ninth Street, above Arch.
James M. Corse, M.D., 150 North Tenth Street.

W. H. Hooper, M.D., 1502 Locust Street.
S. W. Butler, M.D., 701 Arch Street.

Examinations are held daily on the various branches taught in the University of Pennsylvania, beginning about the 21st of October. The course is illustrated by anatomical and surgical preparations, by a cabinet of materia medica, manikins, etc.

FEE, \$30.

Dr. Corse, Obstetrics, Institutes and Surgery.
Dr. Hooper, Practice, Materia Medica and Chemistry.

Dr. Butler, Anatomy.

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

ROOMS, In College Avenue, entrance on Tenth Street.

J. H. Brinton, M.D., 1423 Spruce Street.
J. DaCosta, M.D., 212 South Eleventh St.
R. J. Dunglison, M.D., — South Tenth St.

Examinations are held daily, beginning with the Lectures in the Jefferson medical College. The course is illustrated by Surgical and Anatomical preparations, a cabinet of materia medica, etc.

FEE, \$30.

Dr. Brinton, Surgery, Anatomy and Obstetrics.

Dr. DaCosta, Practice and Physiology.

Dr. Dunglison, Chemistry and Materia Medica

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

ROOMS, In College Avenue.

C. P. Turner, M.D., W. D. Hoyt, M.D.,
O. A. Judson, M.D.

Examinations are held daily on the various branches taught in the Jefferson Medical College, beginning on the — of October. The course is illustrated by Anatomical and Surgical preparations, by a cabinet of materia medica, etc.

FEE, \$30.

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

ROOMS,

C. P. Tutt, M.D., 1004 Pine Street.
W. L. Wells, M.D., 216 South Ninth Street.

Examinations are held daily on all the branches taught in the Jefferson Medical College, beginning on the 22d of October. The course is fully illustrated by preparations, specimens, etc. Recapitulatory Lectures are given on each branch.

FEE, \$30.

Dr. Tutt, Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Physiology.

Dr. Wells, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Chemistry.

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

ROOMS, N. W. Cor. of Chestnut and Ninth Streets.

J. J. Woodward, M.D., Corner of Tenth and Vine Streets.

C. S. Bishop, M.D., 334 North Tenth Street.

Examinations are held daily on all the branches taught in the University of Pennsylvania, commencing about the middle of October, and are fully illustrated by models, specimens, drawings, &c.

FEE, \$30.

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

ROOMS, Adjoining Jefferson Medical College.

E. Wallace, M.D., 277 South Fourth Street.
W. V. Keating, M.D., 283 South Fourth St.
J. V. Patterson, M.D., 104 S. Eleventh St.

Examinations are held daily on the various branches taught in the Jefferson Medical College, beginning about the middle of October. The course is fully illustrated by specimens, diagrams, etc.

Dr. Wallace, Anatomy and Materia Medica.
Dr. Keating, Surgery, Obstetrics and Institutes.

Dr. Patterson, Practice of Medicine and Chemistry.

FEE, \$30.

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

Rooms, In College Avenue.

S. W. Gross, M.D., S. E. corner of Eleventh and Walnut Streets.

Morris J. Asch, M.D., 417 Spruce Street.

Examinations are held daily on all the branches taught in the Jefferson Medical College, commencing on the 23d of October. At the close of the session, a review of the entire course is given. The examinations are fully illustrated by Surgical and Anatomical preparations, a cabinet of materia medica, &c.

FEE, \$30.

Dr. Asch, Physiology, Materia Medica, Obstetrics, Practice.

Dr. Gross, Chemistry, Anatomy, Surgery.

WINTER EXAMINATIONS.

W. E. Weatherly, M.D., S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Spring Garden Street.

Rooms, Rear of Jefferson College.

Examinations are held daily on the various branches taught in Jefferson Medical College, commencing October 18th. The course is fully illustrated by models, drawings, specimens, etc. Special attention is given to Chemistry and Obstetrics.

FEE, \$30.

In addition to the above, Dr. Weatherly gives a demonstrative course of Lectures on *Diseases of the Lungs and Heart*, with which a clinical course is connected. These lectures begin on the 29d of October.

FEE, \$20.

Both Courses, \$45.

Lectures.

CLINICAL REMARKS.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

DELIVERED AT PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, SEP-

TEMBER 22d, 1858.

BY W. W. GERHARD, M.D.,

A case of chronic diarrhœa was presented in the person of a sailor, about thirty years of age. The disease has continued five months, and came on while the patient was serving in the West Indies. There are, and have been, all along, three or four discharges in the twenty-four hours—no pain and no bloody discharge. The tongue is coated in the centre, moist, and clear at the edges. This may be called a *good tongue* in this case. A smooth, red, uncoated, glistening surface, would be unfavorable. These chronic diarrhœas are most common in the *East Indies*, where bowel complaints, as cholera, etc., are very prevalent, but are frequently contracted by the unacclimated in the West Indies, Mexico, and the southern parts of our own country, though the icterode forms of fever are the diseases to be specially dreaded in our tropical climate. Soldiers who fought in the Mexican War twelve years ago, are still suffering under chronic diarrhœa contracted there, and the disease is carrying them off every year. In these cases the intestines will be found to be retracted. There is dullness on percussion over the abdomen, in consequence of the absence of intestinal gases. The glands in the mucous coat of the intestines will be found to be inflamed, and will present different shades of red or an ashy color, according to the length of time that the inflammation has continued. In the case before us, there is some sensitiveness of the stomach, showing that that organ is in an irritated or inflamed state. Cases of this kind require much care and attention at the hand of the physician. Diet will be found to be of great consequence, and unless the patient is closely watched, it will be difficult to enforce the orders of the physician, as there is often a desire for kinds of food which are inappropriate, and which most patients find it difficult to resist. Arrow-root, sago, rice flour, the Castilian powders, barley water, etc., should be exclusively employed

while there are any acute symptoms, and when these are removed, plain meats, such as mutton-chops and beef-steaks, properly cooked, may be cautiously allowed, being particular to use the more easily digested portions of the meats. It is sometimes well to allow stimulants in these cases, though they should be used very cautiously. Port wine would be useful, provided we could get it, but the article has almost ceased to exist, and the manufactured stuff now sold under the name of port wine, often does mischief rather than good. Brandy can be used as a stimulant, if it is found to agree with the case.

These cases do not generally require much medication. In cases where there is torpidity of the liver, it is necessary sometimes to give mercurials, though it must not be forgotten, that mercurials may be given to such an extent as to irritate the bowels. The practitioner should watch closely the effects of his remedies, and persevere with them while they seem to be adapted to the case, but should guard against a *habit* of giving certain remedies for certain diseases, without reference to their adaptation to the case.

This patient is now taking the following pill at night:

R. Mass. Pil. Hydrarg. gr. ij.

Pulv. Opii

gr. i.

M. ft. pil.

He is also taking four times during the day, one of the following pill:

R. Acidi Tannici gr. ij.

Pulv. Opii

gr. i.

M. ft. pil.

As there is no diminution in the number of the discharges, it will be necessary to give the last pill more frequently through the day. Tannin is a very reliable astringent, and is conveniently given in the form of pill every two, three or four hours as occasion requires.

DR. MUTTER, who has recently returned from an absence of two years in Europe, remarked, in our hearing, a few days since, at the close of one of Dr. PARCER's regular semi-weekly clinics, at Pennsylvania Hospital, that he had been for two years visiting the hospitals of Europe, and had seen nothing in that time to equal the clinic of that day, for real instruction, to the student of medicine.

Original Communications.

On Syphilitic Affections of the Eye.

ELABORATED BY

LOUIS BAUER, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Surgeon to the Long Island College Hospital, of
Brooklyn, N. Y.

From the highly interesting and instructive essay of Professor von Graefe of Berlin, read before the society for scientific medicine, of that city, on Feb. 1st, 1858, on the Syphilitic Affections of the Eye, we find that the eyelids are not only frequently the seat of secondary eruptions or maculae extending from the adjacent parts, but also of primary ulcerations by accidental inoculation, the latter mostly occurring in the neighborhood of the apertures of the meibomian glands.

Though Dr. von Graefe discriminates of course, between Gonorrhoeae and Syphilis proper, yet he adverts to the gonorrheal affections of the conjunctiva in order to correct a misconception prevailing among the profession, as to its presumed uniformity. He contends that the gonorrheal matter acts but as an inflammatory stimulus, but that the sequent form of conjunctivitis depends greatly on the extent of the inoculation and the constitutional peculiarities of the patient. Thus we may find, in some instances, a simple catarrhus, in others granular conjunctivitis, and the secretion may constitute Blennopyorea or Diphtheritis. It follows, from these observations that there can be no uniform mode of treatment, but that it should be modified according to its pathic condition whilst the catarrhal blennorrhagiform admits of the application of caustics, the granular form would hardly be improved by it, and diphtheritic conjunctivitis excludes them in toto. Moreover, all those modifications present no exclusive characteristics by which their specific form would be denominated, as they may generate spontaneously, and be transmitted from other mucous membranes, as, for instance, that of the lachrymal sac. The inoculation as a curative remedy of pannus is consequently extremely hazardous, and at best uncertain, as no physician has it in his power to modify the effects at his will.

The cornea is exempt from syphilitic affections, whereas the iris is frequently chosen by lues. About 60 per cent. of all iritides depend upon syphilis as a cause, though its specific character cannot be discriminated with any degree of certainty in the begin-

ning; yet there are no difficulties of diagnosis in its advanced stage. In new syphilitic forms of iritis exudations on the surface preponderate, whereas the inflammatory products of syphilitic iritis are imbedded between the muscular fibres parting them and projecting into the anterior chambers as small yellowish points or nodules, and sometimes disintegrate into hypopium. In 62 cases of iritis nodosa, secondary syphilis was found to be the cause in 60. The syphilitic iritis is by far less dangerous than the simpler forms which take a more rapid course, involve but too often the corpus ciliare, choroidea, cause obscurations of the corpus vitreum, and occasionally even abrasions of the retina; whilst the former is slow in its development, and its effusions rarely interfere with the vision, admitting even that they should not be resolved. Though the anti-syphilitic treatment is foremost, yet local antiphlogistics should not be neglected, and paracentesis of the anterior chamber with or without Iridectomy should be resorted to in violent cases. There is no pathic affinity between syphilis and the crystalline lens; it can be reached only through the medium of other structures (choroidea). But of late, and with the aid of the ophthalmoscope, it has been ascertained that the choroid membrane by no means rarely becomes affected by syphilis. That form which Dr. von Graefe describes as choroiditis disseminata, and which consists in the formation of small white points, surrounded by brown, red areolæ is frequently connected with lues. The more those fine nodules agglomerate in or near the centre of the retina, the more imperfect the optic objects of vision appear in the centre, the more justifiable is the supposition of syphilitic complication. Their anatomical character differs widely from those white spots noticed upon the choroidea of ordinary sclerotic choroiditis which depend on simple atrophy, whilst the syphilitic nodules are true exudations, susceptible of resolution by constitutional treatment. Dr. von Graefe presumes that this is the very identical disease formerly called syphilitic amaurosis.

Along the course of distended and wavy veins within the retina some opaque stripes have been observed by the Professor, coexisting with amblyopia. Syphilitic symptoms in other structures calling for specific treatment, those stripes simultaneously disappeared with the general lues, with perfect restoration of sight, and he considers this a

sufficient evidence for suspecting the retina to be likewise susceptible of syphilitic affections. Not having had, however, a sufficient number of cases of this nature under his charge, he prudently reserves his opinion for future inquiry. The optic nerve itself seems to be occasionally affected by syphilis, although the phenomena appertaining to the true syphilitic amaurosis are more of a negative character, i.e., there are no material alterations noticeable accounting for the amaurotic blindness, but sometimes the ophthalmoscope reveals the atrophy of the optic papillæ, the substance of which seems to be more white and opaque, and the vessels, more especially the central artery, smaller. As a matter of course, there are other syphilitic symptoms extant. Mercurials alleviate or entirely remove the disease; nevertheless, the doctor warns practitioners against giving a favorable prognosis when atrophy has been made out. In fine, Professor von Graefe adverts to the paralysis of the muscles of the eyeball, which according to his experience, depends, in 50 cases out of 100, on inveterate lues. Most frequent is the syphilitic paralysis of the motores oculorum, rarely that of the abducens, but the rarest is that of the trochlearis.

Illustrations of Hospital Practice.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL;

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

SERVICE OF DR. PANCOAST.

Application of the Actual: Caутery.

The patient was about 12 years of age, suffering from disease of the ankle bones, of a scrofulous character, commonly termed "white swelling." The caутery is applied, for the purpose of exciting action in the parts, while the patient is subjected to a tonic and stimulating treatment. The patient was etherized, and the iron at a white heat, passed slowly over the swelled parts, and forming burns of about four inches in length, and seven or eight in number. In former times there was scarcely ever any other result in these cases than loss of life or limb. Dr. PANCOAST, has used the caутery in a very large number of cases like the one before the class, and never without complete success. His only regret is, that in his surgical career he has not more frequently employed it.

Dr. PANCOAST directed first the application of warm, to be followed by cold water dressings. These cauterizations are followed by much less sloughing than would be anticipated.

[This case was brought before the class on the 18th, and again on the 22d, and in each instance, the cautery re-applied. There was evident improvement.]

TREPHINING.

Dr. PANCOAST performed the operation of trephining the skull of a negro who had received a blow upon the head, on the left side just above the mastoid process. The case was a desperate one, and the doctor expressed very slight hope of the recovery of the patient.

On the 18th this case was again presented to the class, when there was some apparent improvement, as the patient evinced some knowledge of his condition. He put out his tongue when requested, and answered imperfectly the questions put to him; but from the fact that he had a chill the night previous, Dr. PANCOAST gave a very guarded prognosis. The patient died on the morning of the 22d, and the skull and brain were exhibited to the class. There was fracture of the skull, extending into its base, and immediately beneath the seat of injury there was lesion of the substance of the brain and an abscess, while on the opposite side of the head was considerable effusion of blood, the result of *contre coup*.

SEPTEMBER 22ND.

SERVICE OF DR. PANCOAST.

ABSCESS IN POPLITEAL SPACE.

Dr. PANCOAST presented a girl about 12 years of age, who is in apparent robust health, but who is suffering from an abscess opening into the popliteal space of her right limb by three fistulous orifices. What has caused this abscess? It may be caused by disease of the thigh bone; or a critical discharge following a continued fever; or the result of a hereditary scrofulous, syphilitic, or other cachexia; or it may be a simple abscess such as is often met with in gross, hearty children. But the patient has had no fever, consequently it is not a critical abscess; she seems to be perfectly free from hereditary taint of any kind, and it is unlikely that the abscess has such an origin. It is possible that the lower portion of the thigh bone is

diseased. There is no perceptible enlargement of the bone, as there would be if there was necrosis. There would be a much greater apparent enlargement than really existed, in consequence of the inflammation and thickening of the periosteum, and the infiltration of serum into the surrounding parts. From the appearance of the patient, he suspects it is a simple abscess. It is necessary to observe great caution in any operations in this region, on account of vessels, nerves and tendons. He will therefore etherize the patient and introduce the grooved director into one of the fistulous openings and bring it out at the third, and divide the included tissues through the second opening, taking care to pass outside of the peroneal nerve. There is no communication with the thigh bone, and consequently no disease there; his conjecture, therefore, that it is a simple abscess is correct. A piece of lint was inserted into the opening and the patient sent back to the ward.

INFLAMED BURSA-MUCOSA.

"Housemaid's knee." Patient an adult woman. The patient was etherized, and the bursa freely laid open, and lint inserted.

EXOSTOSIS.

A man about 45 years of age was presented, with an exostosis of two or three inches in diameter, springing from the posterior portion of the ileum of the left side, causing sciatica of the most severe form. The irritation is in the lesser sciatic nerve, which is irritated by the growth of diseased bone. An exostosis is a *pediculated bony tumor*, springing generally from one of the long or flat bones, and is caused by inflammation of the periosteum. It is seldom best to interfere with these exostoses, unless they give trouble, as in the present case, or are unsightly. There is no way of treating but to cut down on, and remove them. In this case, care must be taken not to divide the integuments, too near the crest of the ileum, lest they retract over the edge in front, and give trouble by causing abscesses in the groin. The patient was then etherized, and a semi-circular incision made posteriorly to the tumor, a flap dissected up, the fasciæ and muscles divided, the tumor exposed and removed by the saw and chisel.

Editorial.

SALUTATORY.

We herewith present to our readers the first number of a new volume and series of the *REPORTER* in a hebdomadal form. Our old subscribers and friends are aware that we have long entertained, and on various occasions discussed, the idea of changing our work to a weekly, believing that one was needed in this latitude. It is rather remarkable that, with our world-wide reputation as a reading people, there is but one weekly medical journal supported in this country, and that not at the seat of medical education and literature; while in Great Britain and on the continent they are common in all the large cities. In the city of London alone there are several weeklies, published, too, at a subscription-price of nearly eight dollars a year; while in Paris there are medical journals published *three times* a week, besides others published weekly.

It is our intention to issue a journal that will challenge a hearty support. We feel confident that there will be no lack of *material* to fill the pages of a weekly. Of this there is an abundance in this city alone. As a rule, our hospitals command the services of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons, who twice a week give clinical instruction on cases selected from their extensive wards. Much of this valuable instruction will be presented to the profession by means of our journal, and our hospitals thus be the means of advancing the general sum of medical knowledge throughout the country.

Another source from whence we expect to draw materials for our pages, is the lecture-room. There are many lectures delivered in our hospitals and lecture-rooms, correct outlines of which, if published, would benefit both the lecturer and the profession. Still another source from whence we expect to draw material, is our medical associations, whose discussions are often interesting and important.

There are other matters for which we must look to the co-operation of our professional brethren to secure, viz., volunteer essays, notes of cases, correspondence from abroad, book notices, etc. There are few physicians who might not, if they would take the time, put on record much that will be of permanent value to the science of medicine.

For much of the material furnished for our pages we expect, when we have fairly got under way, to pay liberally, and in this way encourage medical writers.

To sum up:—We propose to meet a want in medical periodical literature; to perpetuate much valuable medical instruction that is now in a measure lost to the profession; to give additional interest and importance to our medical society meetings; and finally, to encourage a home medical literature by paying liberally for material with which to enrich our pages.

Nothing shall be lacking on our part to make the *REPORTER* meet the wants of the medical profession, as a weekly. But all will not depend upon us. We shall expect much from the profession of this city, and from our old and tried friends. There is no reason why, with the aid of our friends, the *REPORTER* should not attain to a circulation which will make it a very influential organ of the profession. May it always be true to the interests of its constituents!

STUDENT'S EXPENSES.

To "sit down and count the cost," is an essential preliminary to every undertaking, and particularly so to the student of limited means, in respect to the outlay required in a course of medical study. The writer well remembers the bitter disappointment that met him at the threshold of his medical pilgrimage in this city, on finding that the estimates of expenses here, furnished him by a well-meaning, but careless, friend, scarcely amounted to one-half what a very few days' experience foreshadowed.

In order to give the student a fair notion of the expense of a thorough course of medical instruction in this city, including two full courses of lectures and one summer's residence here under the tuition of a private preceptor, we have prepared the following table of expenses. We would premise that while endeavoring to make a liberal allowance for all necessary expenses, we have supposed that the student, while living comfortably, and denying himself no real advantage in the pursuit of his studies, practices the strictest economy.

80 weeks' board, including two full winter courses, and one summer course, at \$4.00,	\$320
Washing, fuel and light,	50
Professors' Tickets, two full sessions,	210
Matriculation Ticket,	5
Preceptor's Tickets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ years,	150
Practical Anatomy, 1 course,	15
Hospital Ticket, 1 course,	10
Clothing,	100
Books,	100
Graduating Fee,	30
Outfit—medicines and instruments,	70
Extras,	20

\$1080

For the sum, therefore, of one thousand and eighty dollars, it will be seen that the student who desires to study economy can avail himself of the advantages held out to him in this city for two winter and one summer sessions, besides procuring a decent outfit in clothing, books, instruments and medicines. Of course, these estimates may be increased to almost an indefinite extent by those of more extravagant notions of living, enjoyment, &c., and they may possibly be reduced somewhat by practicing a still more strict economy in directions that will at once suggest themselves.

The above estimates naturally lead to the thought of the immense income that Philadelphia derives from her medical schools. At the low estimate of 1100 students during a winter term, and allowing them the very moderate average expenditure of \$750

each, we have an aggregate of \$825,000 of direct outlay, an estimate which we think is far within the mark. These facts present a very strong reason why Philadelphia should cherish her schools of Medicine. What room for improvement there is in this respect, will be a subject for future inquiry.

ETHNOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Ethnological Discussion which was commenced in our pages last year and which, in our judgment, began to absorb too large a space, is likely to develope an ethnological literature, as will be seen by referring to a notice in our advertising columns. It is proposed to publish a volume annually, of from 300 to 600 pages, devoted to this discussion. The subscribers to the *REPORTER* for 1857 and 1858, are to receive each a copy of the first volume, gratis. Those of our readers who were interested in the discussion, or who desire to continue it, will have an excellent opportunity to gratify their tastes.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The *REPORTER*, in its weekly form, presents to advertisers a convenient and reliable channel by which they may reach the profession. Our circulation is an extensive one, not only in this city, but throughout the adjoining states, and, indeed, in all parts of the country, reaching every state of the Union, except one. Our terms are moderate. Address the editors, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEFERRED MATTER.

This, as a "specimen number," is not as perfect in all its parts as we could have desired. The students' portion has occupied much more room than we anticipated, and the miscalculations as to amount of matter incident to getting out a first number, has compelled us to omit material that we had prepared for this week's issue, some of which is in type and will appear soon. Among this is all our Book Notices, the transactions of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, some Hospital Reports, &c.

Periscope.

SUGAR A NORMAL CONSTITUENT OF THE URINE.

Professor Brucke, of Vienna, claims to have succeeded in showing the presence of sugar in the urine of nine healthy persons (7 adults and 2 children). The quantity of sugar is so small, that but small quantities of the oxide of copper are reduced with Trommer's test, and often only a deeper yellow tinge indicates its presence.—Those who wish to see the particulars of this, probably to many doubtful, fact, we must refer to the transactions of the Vienna Academy of Sciences in the Wiener Wochenschrift—April. (Ch. F. J. L.)

SACCHARINE URINE.

New Test. According to the *Archiv fuer Pharmazie, Medic. Neuig.*, Dr. Bottger discovered a new test for Sugar in the Urine in the form of the basic nitrate of Bismuth (Magisterium Bismuthi) which is a very useful and valuable reagent in the detection of grape or cane sugar. It is claimed to be more certain and less troublesome than either Runger's or Trommer's test. To perform the test, the urine is poured in a test-tube, an equal volume of a solution of carbonate of soda (3 parts by weight of water to 1 part of crystalized carbonate of soda) is added, together with as much of the bismuth as can be held on the point of a knife. The whole is then heated up to the boiling point. If the snow-white nitrate of bismuth shows, after the boiling, the least blackish or greyish tinge, the presence of sugar in the urine is most definitely indicated, Dr. Bottger having found, that, except grape sugar, no substance ever occurring in the urine, organic or inorganic, possesses the property of deoxidizing the nitrate of bismuth down to the suboxide. (Ch. F. J. L.)

Medical News.

MARRIAGES.

CORIELL—STUART.—On the 16th of September, in New Market, New Jersey, by the Rev. G. W. Clark, W. Wallace Coriell, M.D., to Miss Mary E. Stuart, adopted daughter of Dr. E. Runyon, all of New Market.

DEATHS.

BEERS.—In New Haven, Conn., on the 23d of September, Timothy P. Beers, M.D., aged 68. For twenty-five years Dr. Beers was Professor of

Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Yale College.

CLEMENT.—At West Point, New York, on the 23d of September, Jacob B. Clement, M.D., of this city.

GAUNT.—In Burlington, N. J., on the 14th ult., Virginia Franklin, infant daughter of Dr. Franklin Gaunt, aged 14 months.

McCONNELL.—At his residence in Richmond, Va., on the 18th of September, John McConnell, M.D., in the 55th year of his age.

MEANS.—In Fairfield District, S. C., on the 18th of September, after a protracted illness, Robert Means, M.D., aged 30.

PARRISH.—On the 18th Aug., of pulmonary disease, at the residence of his father, Joseph Parrish, M.D., in Germantown, Joseph Parrish, Jr., in the 55th year of his age.

WEIR.—On the 12th Sept., at his residence, in this city, John Henry Weir, M.D., in the 40th year of his age.

DEATH OF DR. POWER.

Dr. William Power, a distinguished practitioner of New York, died in that city on Wednesday, September 15th, in the 61st year of his age.

He was a native of Ireland, and graduated in Dublin, and again in this country. Dr. Valentine Mott says of him:—"His nature was kind and generous, and this he carried into the walks of his profession. His frank and noble character commanded for him the respect and esteem, not only of his countrymen, but of all who knew him."

DEATH OF DR. HARNEY.

Dr. B. F. Harney, Surgeon U. S. A., died of cardiac disease on the 29th of August, at his residence, Baton Rouge, La.

He was at the time of his death the oldest surgeon in the United States Army, and was by seniority entitled to the rank of Surgeon-General, but which he had declined accepting. He was born in the State of Delaware, and was a brother of General Harney.

Dr. Harney saw much field-service, having served actively in the war of 1812, the Black Hawk, Florida and Mexican wars.

He was much respected, and will be gratefully remembered for his long and efficient services to his country.

In respect to his memory, there was a general closure of places of business in the city in which he died, and a large cortege followed his remains to their final resting-place with sincere regret.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.

WHOLE SERIES,
NO. 103.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 8, 1858.

NEW SERIES,
VOL. I, NO. 2.

Original Communications.

CASE OF CHOREA.

BY WILLIAM JOHNSON, M.D.

White House, N. J.

Aug. 25th 1858.—The wife of W. A. D. came to consult me to-day upon account of the health of her son, Ten Eyck, who accompanied her. He is a very stout, muscular lad, of the age of thirteen years, and lives with a farmer, with whom he labors. A single glance at the boy was sufficient to diagnose *Chorea*. He has labored two or three days under this affection. His case presented the following manifestations: the head was constantly in motion, and tossing in every direction, more frequently however from right to left, and backward and forward. There was so much latitude in these motions, as to attract the attention of persons sitting at their windows, as the boy and his mother passed their residences. They came on foot about a mile and a half, to visit me. Those who witnessed the thing, thought the boy to have been very much intoxicated. The mother states that these strange involuntary motions continue both day and night. The boy's pulse stands at 80, his tongue is clean and appetite unimpaired. His bowels have been rather torpid. He had taken, the evening before, a dose of castor oil, which had operated two or three times. The only cause which the mother can assign for this disease in her son, is his having gone down into a well, to assist in cleaning it out. The boy has received no fright.

I commenced the treatment of this case by prescribing 10 grains of calomel, to be taken this evening upon going to bed, and should it not purge in the morning, to be followed up with a dose of castor oil. I combined chloroform with an equal part of oil dulcis, and directed the boy's spine to be bathed with it night and morning. Let him take one of the following pills every morning before breakfast, another in the middle of the

forenoon, a third in the middle of the afternoon, and the fourth at bed-time:

R Sulph. zinci
ext. hyosciami ʒss

et fiat in pil. xxxii.

Should these pills nauseate too much, let the boy take but half a one, but if no such effect be produced, and the symptoms not be relieved, let him take a pill and a half, or even two pills for a dose.

28th.—I called to see my patient to-day, and found a wonderful improvement in his case. The calomel had operated very freely, and the involuntary motion of the head is scarcely noticed to-day. His pulse is normal, and tongue clean. His mother says that improvement took place almost immediately upon taking the pills. In consequence of this, she had not given more than a single pill at a dose. Continue treatment.

Sept. 1st.—The boy has recovered. I left him, however, another box of pills, and directed him to take one three times a day. I advised them to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

Remarks.—I have seen a number of cases of *Chorea*, but never saw a case so speedily yield to remedial appliances before. In five days the boy was well, and able to return to his work. His employer, however, imposed a light burden on him at first.

In the early part of my practice, I was in the habit of treating *Chorea* by active purgation, followed by preparations of iron, and with very good success. I have never seen a case where death resulted directly from this disease.

Among the cases of *chorea* which have fallen under my observation, one is of so singular a character as to deserve a passing notice. The subject was a young mulatto boy, the property of the late Reverend Mr. S—. The affection was confined to the head, and consisted of rapid semi-rotary motion. This motion was so forcible that his master, who was a strong man, could not restrain it, even by his most powerful efforts.